FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1842. [NO. 1308.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December;—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $5 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*

June 15, 1842. 7-6w

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræ, &c; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's Sea Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

June 21.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Rufus Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

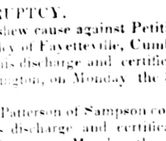
James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

June 18, 1842. 7-10w

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Asa Eccles, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOS. CARMON, *Executor.*
M. BEEBE, *Executrix.*

June 8 1842. 6-4w

MORE NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the Stock on hand, the Subscriber has just received some very superior

Muslins and Lawns, black & white, Ginghams, Crape Candets, Ermiuets, Gambroon and Summer Cassimeres.

Those in want of CHEAP GOODS, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

P. TAYLOR.

June 4, 1842. 5-4w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-4t

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy wish to employ a Teacher for that Institution. Those who wish the situation will please address the Secretary, *post paid*, immediately.

M. Q. WADDELL, *Secretary.*

Pittsborough, June 7. 5-t10Jy

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841 54-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu. Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Canthanides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

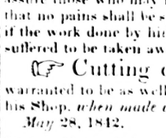
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

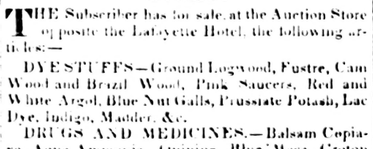
WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf



WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Welsh, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be as follows:—

Board for single person per day,	$1 25
" " " " week,	7 50
" " " " month,	25 00
" families of 2 or more persons (each) pr. day	1 00
" " " " " " week	6 00
" " " " " " mo.	20 00

Horses will be kept as low as the price of Provender will permit.

To persons or families boarding by the season, a liberal deduction will be made.

To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-115Jy

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 8, 1842

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples, By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

Swearing out of Jail—A new Plan.—In a village down somewhere, a "bankrupt" was imprisoned because he couldn't pay his debts. It was customary with a certain clergyman to visit the prisoners once or twice a week and give them advice and instruction. It so happened that on the day after the debtor was imprisoned the clergyman visited the jail, and his attention was arrested by the vociferous language of some person in the adjoining cell venting the most horried imprecations and blasphemies. The good man instantly hurried to the scene of confusion, where he beheld an individual standing on an old stool in a corner, ripping and swearing whole-sale oaths at the walls, grates, floor and door of the jail, his fellow prisoners, and every thing around him. The minister approached the debtor and said to him—"Friend, it is very wrong to swear as you do; why will you do it?"

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I've understood that a man may swear out of jail in thirty days, and I want to see if I can't do it in fifteen. I'm going to set up all night and *do my d—dest!*"—*Picayune.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

To the reflecting and well-intentioned men of either party of North Carolina we should be willing to submit the pending Gubernatorial question for decision, if it could be narrowed down to this one point: namely, what have the respective candidates done, and what are they now doing for the real good of the State? Look at them. Gov. Morehead is a farmer, an extensive manufacturer and mill-owner. He is a man of wealth, accumulated by his own industry and enterprize. His capital is used in such a way as to give employment to a great number of persons and their families, to develope the resources of the State, and to improve its condition, both physical and moral; for in his system of enterprize there exists one of the best and most flourishing Female Schools of the country, established by his liberality. Now look at Mr. Henry. To describe the whole man needs just six words; he is a lawyer, a money-breeder,* a stock-dealer. As a lawyer, he is doubtless well enough. As a money-breeder and stock-dealer, in what particular way has he advantaged the State of North Carolina? Would not the Commonwealth have been about as well off had Mr. Henry never exercised his gainful traffic within its borders? He has wealth, but it goes only from his firm gripe upon the condition of returning with the *cent per cent.*

He has dollars, but each one goes out charged to come speedily back with a shilling. In making his investments Mr. Henry does not question patriotism,—how much will this benefit the State, the country, the neighborhood,—but rather, asks himself, how much may I profit by it—how much heavier will my purse be after the operation than before. Lest we should be thought unjust to Mr. Henry in this comparison, we refer to his own account of his money dealings.—In the late debate at Fayetteville between the two candidates, Mr. Henry asked Gov. Morehead whether he was not indebted to the Banks; this Gov. M. answered negatively, and said since he had answered the question, he desired Mr. H. "to inform him how *he* had invested the wealth of which he was the reputed possessor. Mr. H. replied, that he had some real estate, some negroes, some 12 or $15,000 of Ohio State Stocks, some Louisiana Bank Stock, some Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guarantied by the State, some Cape Fear and Bank of the State Stock, but the chief part of his means was loaned out on bonds in the counties of Franklin, Warren, Cumberland, Sampson, &c."

"Some Ohio State Stock, some Louisiana *Bank* Stock," investments made solely for the good of Mr. Henry's pocket; not a single incidental benefit could accrue from them to his own State, or to any of his neighbors. He is willing to send his money off to Ohio, to Louisiana, or to Africa, for investment, so that it will nett him a *leetle* more profit than using it at home.—And *Bank* Stock too, *Foreign* Bank Stock, institutions which he denominates, we believe, "manufactories of thieves and rogues." There is another kind of Stock holden by him—Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, guarantied by the State. He don't come forward when works of public utility are projected, subscribe liberally in aid of them, and help to bring them into existence, but waits until the hour for speculating upon their necessities arrives—when the State's guarantee assures him there is not the least sort of risk in the operation. What a public spirited citizen! What a generous benefactor is this!

**Antonio.*—Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?
Shylock.—I do not know; I make it breed as well.
Merchant of Venice.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

JEFFERSON AND A TARIFF.

Mr. Editor—The opinion of the illustrious Jefferson, in relation to a Tariff, cannot be otherwise than interesting at this particular crisis—and I respectfully ask those who claim to be the disciples of the "Old Jeffersonian School," and yet are found, in practice, opposed to the very rudiments—the first principles taught and inculcated in it by its founder, to compare the opinions—not opinions, but practice of their modern professors, and see if 'tis not diametrically opposed to the true and ancient doctrines of that old Republican School. Let the people discriminate between the spurious and heretical preaching of modern apostles and the good old faith and teachings of our forefathers.

Listen to the voice of Jefferson:

"You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed! We were then in peace: our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw material in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy of welcome to all nations. It was expected that those, especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers, by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether, with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the industry of Agriculture, or that of manufactures, would add most to the national wealth." * * * * * * * *

"This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common right in it acknowledged and exercised under regulations, sanctioned by the assent, and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. We have since experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations—THAT TO BE INDEPENDENT FOR THE COMFORTS OF LIFE WE MUST FABRICATE THEM OURSELVES. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form—the *grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation!* He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufacture, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort." Again his biographer, in speaking of the principles which governed Mr. Jefferson, in relation to foreign nations, says—"Freedom was offered for freedom, and prohibition was opposed to prohibition with every nation on the globe—a free system of commerce, which should leave to nations the exchange of mutual surpluses for mutual wants on the basis of easy and EXACT reciprocity was his desire; but if any nation deceived by calculations of interest into a contrary system should defeat that wish, his determination was fixed to meet inequalities abroad by countervailing inequalities at home as the only effectual weapon of coercion and of self-protection."

Such was the opinion of the far-sighted Jefferson, and who can doubt for a moment what would be his course now? Our products, by duties, amounting to prohibition, are excluded from the markets of England, whilst her manufacturers are inundating our country with their silks and *fineries*, and *specie* alone must be paid for them. A glance at our table of imports and exports ought to satisfy every one, that our country cannot enjoy prosperity, as long as this one sided game is playing. Give us manufactures at home, and we shall have a home market, and the farmer will receive in the enhanced price of his produce, more than will repay for the small advance which a Tariff would cause; and our country will assume that independent stand—independent in every thing—for which, from her geographical position, she was designed.

Who, then, will not go for a discriminating Tariff—discriminating between luxuries and necessaries—and for encouraging home industry?—Those, in Mr. Jefferson's language, who wish to continue our dependence upon England.

INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Linn presented a petition to the Senate, a few days ago, from some four or five hundred inhabitants of Missouri, asking the grant of certain lands, to complete a State, or military road, across the "Big Swamp;" an object in favor of which the Legislature also has memorialized Congress.

The memorialists represent the road as of very high national importance, and say that it will save a circuit of some 200 miles. To finish it over the swamp, (the main obstacle in the track) they think these lands (which they urge are not worth the expense of surveying) will suffice. *Quere*, how much land of no value will sell for enough in Missouri to pay for the aforesaid expense of surveying, and then leave a surplus large enough to finish a public improvement so valuable that the State don't want to make it herself; but (being thorough-going anti-internal improvement) is clear for having the General Government and the Whigs go about it, for the common profit of Missouri and her State rights politicians?

Here's a State, now, and here are the politicians, that are against distribution! Well may Missouri be so at this rate, and under this Western plan of getting perpetual cessions, under every local pretence, and so eating their way into the public domain, as rats do into a cheese. As well might one expect these resident nibblers in the cheese to go for a fair partition among all rats, as expect these frontier States to favor the Land Bill.

It is this perpetual filching from the common property which we desire to see stopped—a filching not only highly unjust in itself, in regard to the old States, but carrying with it a vast and incessant political corruption, which buys and sells the favor of whole States, and keeps up a continual traffic for the benefit of all sorts of political rogues.

The Globe, it must be remarked, gives considerable breadth to this Missouri application, and evidently wishes it well. What does Mr. Benton say against it? He is not accustomed to be *mute* about such projects.

Independent.

The following anecdote is told, in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, of Mr. Clay and Col. Edward Blackburn—the latter of whom is a sort of Kentucky Col. W. R. Johnson:

In 1836, a party of Kentuckians, in the absence of their favorite amusement, employed a day in the chase, and at its close, retreated to one of those princely mansions in Woodford, where a generous welcome, and good cheer, too, is never wanting.—Henry Clay and Uncle Ned were of the party, and, as a matter of course, the conversation launched out into a wide field. The then recent arrival of American Eclipse at Uncle Ned's, could not fail, in such company and on such an occasion, to engross a large share of its attention. Every one present remembered how the old Kentuckian had exhausted (as they supposed) the language of praise on Whip, Kosciusko, &c., and were anxious to know what new idea of perfection he could coin for his new and distinguished visitor. Mr. Clay (always at some good natured effort to enliven the social circle,) resolved to have an encounter with Uncle Ned, and began an interrogatory.

"Well, Uncle Ned, you have American Eclipse, and I am glad of it; but am very much fearful it will be out of your power to say much new in his praise. You have had so many fine horses and have said so much in their behalf, that your ideas of perfection must be nearly exhausted. To use your own language, Whip was the finest horse you ever saw in your life—Kosciusko was the best Sir Archy horse, and from South Carolina—Goode's Arab was the gayest and finest trotter of the same stock, and from Virginia—Lance was an own brother to Ariel, the best race nag that ever graced the earth since Adam and Eve were placed in the garden of Eden! Now, Uncle Ned, what can you say NEW for Eclipse?"

This was a severe shot, and all present considered Uncle Ned, "out on a limb," where the hunter chased the coon—jumping off place, awfully steep! His friend had seen him in many a "tight place," but here was his own eloquence brought into judgment against him! Every gentleman present seeing Uncle Ned's apparent embarrassment, would have much preferred that Mr. Clay had spared his joke. It was now too late to think of that, and his friends mentally invoked to his aid that ready wit and repartee which had, on a thousand similar occasions, brought him off more than conqueror. All eyes were directed to him, as one of Uncle Ned's good-natured smiles lighted up his countenance. It was like a vivid flash of lightning on a dark and dreary night. At the instant, he rose to his feet and asked the company to fill their glasses. The pleasant duty was performed, and the Woodford farmer had something "new" to offer in behalf of the Northern Champion of the Turf. "Eclipse among horses as Henry Clay is amongst men!" responded Uncle Ned, amid the loud plaudits of the company, "Harry of the West" being the only silent person present. Probably a more delicate and well-timed compliment was never paid to any man at the festive board. My informant was one of the company, and he described the effect of Uncle Ned's short speech as electrical. It was just like him.

Hobson's Choice.—All have seen the troublesome dilemmas in which the Locofoco portion of the Tennessee Legislature involved themselves. Bad as these were, it seems that there were yet worse embarrassments behind, for one of them.

The Nashville Whig of the 2d, says "that two members of the Tennessee House of Representatives have recently resigned their seats—one from having been appointed General Assignee under the Bankrupt Law, and the other from the existing necessity there was, of his going either to Texas or the Penitentiary."

We do not mean that the choice was difficult, but only that it was disagreeable. From other sources, we find that the candidate for Texas was a Democrat of the Lower House; and that he was a sufferer by that deplorable Phœnecian invention of writing. Misled by an over-fondness for that Art, he sometimes wrote other people's names, instead of his own; and this taste for making autographs has led to the necessity of his quitting Tennessee; where, it appears, the laws do not favor the dillettantis of penmanship.—*Independent.*

Sam Houston.—Gen. Houston, it is said by the Cincinnati Message, has, within the last few years, become entirely changed in his character. He used to swear sublimely, terrifically, and with the most musical voice and the sweetest manner in the world. Now he never even says "d—n it." He used to drink in a manner awful to teetotallers—now he does not even taste a mild tumbler of beer. More than all, he has married a young and beautiful wife; and this perhaps has been the secret of his reform. He is a gentleman in his manners, the handsomest man in Texas, and is bent upon conquest and immortality.

Mrs. Blennerhasset, whose personal charms in early life, have been rendered enduring by the eloquence of Mr. Wirt, in the famous passage of his defence of her husband, died in New York yesterday, aged 70 years.

In going down the Ohio some years ago we stopped at her famous island residence, then a waste, in company with a party of friends, one of whom an early resident of Ohio, was familiar with the family at the time of Burr's first introduction. He reached the island, according to this witness, on a fine spring morning, in a small boat, with a servant, whom he despatched with a note to the house, then, in truth, embosomed in a "shrubbery which Calypso and her nymphs might have envied." The note ran thus:

"Col. Burr solicits the favor of being permitted to wander among the grounds of Mrs. Blennerhassett."

This of course brought a cordial welcome, and proved the beginning of the end. Not a vestige of the dwelling remains, and nearly every trace of the garden is obliterated.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

In Cincinnati, where eggs are three cents and a half per dozen, pork one dollar and a half per hundred, and flour four dollars per barrel, a lady pays fifteen dollars for a Parisian bonnet. She consequently wears upon her head, two barrels of flour, 400 lbs. of pork, and about twenty-nine and a half dozen of eggs. In New York, where potashes sell for five dollars per hundred, cotton for six cents per pound, and codfish for two dollars per hundred, a bankrupt's wife wears jewelry worth $10,000. She consequently carries about with her, whenever she parades Broadway, about ten bales of cotton pendant from each ear, five tons of codfish hanging round her neck, and a hundred barrels of potashes dangling from her little finger. We leave to "learned casuists" the determination of the question, which is the more interesting spectacle, the Buckeye or the Gotham lady.

The Editor of the Tallahassee Sentinel some weeks ago mentioned as a singular phenomenon, that without any apparent cause the lakes and rivers in some parts of Florida and the contiguous counties of Georgia, suddenly rose some two or three feet in the space of five minutes, and again immediately fell, and that even the water in some of the wells was agitated. The last number of the same paper states that on examination it is found that these singular occurrences took place on the same day of the St. Domingo earthquake.

Equivocal.—"Boy, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman the other day as he stepped on board of a steamboat and saw a "darky" listlessly leaning on the guards.

"I did b'long to Massa William, sir, when I come aboard; but he's been in de cabin playing poker wid de captain 'bove a hour; *I don't know who I b'long to now!*"

Picayune.

They are getting a little civilized at Chicago. It was lately ruled by the judges that no lawyer should be heard in court with a cigar in his mouth.

Humility.—An humble man is like a good tree, the more full of fruit the branches are the lower they bend themselves.

A subscriber for years being sad in arrears,
Still neglecting his bill for to pay,
To the editor said, "Unless I am dead,
I shall pay you on Christmas day."

The time flew by, and the debtor was shy;
But the editor thought what he said,
In his paper next week the truth he did speak,
And announced his subscriber as *dead!*

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Whigs of the City and County of New York.

To the People of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The political horizon is again overcast. The expectations so fondly cherished at the close of the triumphant campaign of 1840 have been baffled, and joy and confidence have given place to gloom and doubt. The shouts of the glad millions whose loud acclaim welcomed the commencement of a new era, were closely followed by a nation's wail and lamentation. That solemn dispensation of Providence which, by the sudden removal of the ELECTED head of the Nation, vested in the hands of the present Executive, the powers of Government, keenly as it was felt at the time, has been rendered more and more afflicting by subsequent experience.

The brave old Chief was succeeded by the selfish politician; a Cabinet distinguished for ability and patriotism was forthwith scattered; the will of the immediate Representatives of the People was postponed to that of an accidental President, and with unexampled treachery and ingratitude the rights and interests of those to whose misplaced confidence he is indebted for his power, were basely betrayed. The heartless flatterers who sued for his smiles, were preferred to the honest, independent freemen, whose devotion to principle exceeded their love of place, and the trappings of power presented allurements stronger than the ties of gratitude or the bonds of honor.

Rarely has it happened in the history of other nations—never before in our own—to chronicle perfidy like this. We have seen its effects fully displayed, in the sacrifice of friends, the repudiation of honorable obligations, and the violation of solemn pledges. We have forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have hoped, until by deferment the heart hath become sick. We have appealed in vain; our complaints have been unheeded; our grievances unreformed; our wrongs unredressed. We hesitate, therefore, no longer to pronounce our condemnation alike of the traitor and the moral treason, and to blazon it forth that, like the hand-writing deciphered by the ancient prophet to the Eastern tyrant, it may enlarge and blacken in the sight, a warning to others against similar acts of perfidy and wrong. New and additional responsibilities have consequently fallen upon us; and while engaged in defending the citadel against a bitter and uncompromising foe from without, constant vigilance has been requisite against treachery within.

Thus, fellow citizens, do we find the Democratic Whig party, after an arduous struggle of twelve years, the victim of one who, warmed into life by our kindness, serpent-like has turned his venom upon his benefactor.

Under these circumstances, in view of the rapid approach of an important election, involving the Administration of the State, its representation in the next Congress, and more especially the welfare of those great principles of national prosperity and happiness, which we believe to be identified with our success, we have determined again to raise the standard of the party, and to inscribe thereon the name of one in whose breast deceit has no place, and whose fitness and worth have been fully tested in the crucible of experience. WE NOMINATE FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky.

We spread our banner to the breeze, and with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, we confidently await the issue.

Fellow citizens, Americans! In this cause we invite your aid. Upon his own merits let our candidate be judged. Go back to his early youth—trace him from the period so feelingly portrayed in his farewell address—when, an orphan boy, the gallant State of "the dark and bloody ground," adopting him as her son, first sent him forth to do the battles of his country, to his recent regretted retirement from the councils of the Nation, you find him at all times, the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the honest man. He may be truly described as American through and through—American in his feelings, American in his aims, American in all his policy and projects.

Who among the actors in the scene can forget that mighty outpouring of patriotism, when in the darkest hour of his country's need, when the bravest faltered, and despair was brooding over the land, he roused the dormant energies of the country, as in a burst of indignant eloquence, whose tone reverberated throughout the Union, he proclaimed to the assembled representatives of the Nation:—"My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the country, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, strike wherever we can reach the enemy at sea or on the land, and negotiate the terms of a treaty at Quebec or Halifax. In such a case, with the aid of Providence, we must come out crowned with success; but if we fall let us fall like men—lash ourselves to our gallant tars and expire together in one common cause, fighting for "Free Trade and Seamen's Rights!"

As the successful negociator of an honorable peace, the mediator whose calmness and decision quelled the angry passions which on two occasions threatened domestic discord and civil strife, as the advocate of independence for enslaved Greece, and throughout our whole western hemisphere; as the secretary in whose hands the interests of the nation reposed with honor, and in his closing career of senator in Congress, in all and every capacity, we challenge for his every act the strictest scrutiny. Political animosity has indeed pursued him with vengeful bitterness; calumny and slander have been busy with his name and fame, and detraction had almost marked him for her own—but like the mists of night before the morning sun, the clouds have vanished before the light of truth; and he stands forth erect and pre-eminent, in the dignity of purity and patriotism.

How marked the contrast! The one, with the regret and admiration of his fellow citizens, retiring from the glorious conflict of mind and the honorable discharge of his country's trusts: the other, amidst the jeers of political foes, and the reproaches of betrayed friends, clinging to place at the expense of honor.

But, fellow citizens, other and higher objects than mere individual preferences demand our attention. To the depression of labor, the destruction of credit, and the utter prostration of the business energies of the country, consequent upon the policy and conduct of the late Administration, must be superadded a bankrupt Treasury, a National Debt, and a deficiency of revenue to provide for current expenses. At the same time, the blight of unshackled foreign competition has fallen upon the great manufacturing interests of the country, and our resources have been constantly drained as tribute to foreign enterprize, while our own has been utterly neglected. Our Agricultural products, with few exceptions, are chiefly confined to a home market; and discriminating duties abroad, coupled, in regard to the colonial trade, with restrictions amounting to a total prohibition, have equally affected our commerce, and almost placed the carrying trade of the seas in the hands of strangers.

These three great branches of national industry which are in fact so linked together, that the same operating cause of prosperity or adversity extends its influence to all. British legislation has indirectly accomplished more towards our national depression than ever before ensued from direct hostility and open war. Let us briefly examine its effects, as drawn by a master hand.

It excludes by interdicting duties all importations (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of the Middle and Western States. It proscribes with equal rigour, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It abounds with regulations of interdict upon all the productions of our soil or industry which come in competition with its own. But the Cotton, indispensible for their looms, they will receive to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures." Need we wonder at the stagnation of trade, that our ships should be dismantled at our wharves, our looms no longer be in motion, our mechanics unemployed, and the hum of business hushed in our streets, when the self-protecting power of the country is not exerted to counteract this bias of foreign legislation?

These things, fellow-citizens, should not, must not be—and through the candidate whom we have nominated, we advocate a revision of the present Tariff, so as to impart protection to domestic industry, provide an ample revenue, restore the national credit and replenish an exhausted treasury, without aggravating the burdens imposed on the other great interests of the country.

We believe, also, that the proceeds of the Public Lands belong rightfully to the States—that the expenses of Government in time of peace should be met from other sources, and that the present system of distribution ought not to be disturbed.

We are in favor of a restriction of the Presidential service to a single term—of a retrenchment of public expenditure in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government—of a strict accountability of public officers—of a uniform currency, based alike upon the public faith and private resources, and of a total separation of the purse and the sword.

In the support of these principles we ask your co-operation, and as their ADVOCATE in times past, their CHAMPION in the hour of peril, and their only sure RELIANCE in time to come, we call upon you, one and all, to rally in behalf of "HARRY OF THE WEST."

Addison Dougherty Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The imbecile course of the National Administration—the embarrassed condition of the country—the stagnation of trade and commerce—the decline of manufactures—the disordered state of the currency—the depression in the value of labor—the great prostration of industry—and the paralized condition of the energies and resources of the nation, all indicate that the time has arrived when it is alike just and patriotic for the people to consider the remedies for these alarming evils, and to make a prompt and fearless public declaration of that course which they deem essential to a restoration of National prosperity:

And whereas, recent experience demonstrates that the President of the United States, yielding to the dictates of a misguided ambition, constantly thwarts the efforts of the National Legislature; and instead of acting in concert with the Representatives of the People, seeks to represent himself, instead of the Nation, thereby forbidding any reasonable hope of better things during his official term:

And whereas, It is apparent that to secure an efficient and dignified administration of the government, it is requisite that a Chief Magistrate should be selected, who not only combines in his character brilliant natural endowments, wisdom matured by experience, energy tempered by prudence, but who is emphatically an honest man, and who shall act with a single aim for the advancement, happiness and glory of his country.

And whereas, among the many distinguished SERVANTS of the PEOPLE, the name of HENRY CLAY is illustrious, as blending in a pre-eminent degree those important requisites of a great and good Chief Magistrate. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the DEMOCRATIC WHIG ELECTORS of the CITY OF NEW YORK, do hereby NOMINATE HENRY CLAY, of KENTUCKY, as a CANDIDATE for the PRESIDENCY in 1844: And deeming that a tribute of *gratitude* is justly due to him as a faithful and well *tried* PUBLIC SERVANT; of *honor* as an illustrious ORATOR and STATESMAN; and of *affection* as a PATRIOT, and true and warm-hearted MAN; regarding him as the *Protector* of AMERICAN LABOR; as the great *Advocate* of a SOUND CURRENCY; as essentially identified with the dearest interests of the UNION,—and as the brightest light among the constellated genius of our country,—we proudly proclaim HIM OUR CANDIDATE, and invoke the aid of our FELLOW CITIZENS in immediate, resolute and untiring exertions to elevate him to the CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Budget of News.—The Philadelphia American has the following:—

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.—We have been shown a letter from Washington which has arrested our attention, both by the surprising nature of its contents and the credible character of its source. The writer states that the distribution proviso of the temporary Tariff Bill will be vetoed; that the President, despairing of being able to carry on the Government without an organization for its support, has decided to call to his aid the "Republicans," and form from their forces and those who assimilate to them in sentiment, a party to sustain the administration—to be known as the "Republican" (Tyler) party.

To effect this object, a reorganization of the Cabinet is deemed expedient. Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer retire; Judge Upshur goes out as Minister to France; Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of Va. is to be Secretary of State; Mr. Cushing is to be Secretary of the Navy, and Gov. Marcy, of New York, is to be Secretary of War. The writer thinks this arrangement will be satisfactory to those who may rally under the "Republican" (Tyler) standard.

The reasons for the retirement of Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer, the writer finds in the perplexing character of their political associations, and not in the alleged absence of any personal qualifications for the stations which they occupy. Toward them individually, he says, the President entertains every possible sentiment of respect, and consents to part with them only in compliance with that necessity which the crisis imposes. Mr. Webster, he states, will remain till his negotiations with Lord Ashburton have been concluded, though his resignation will have been tendered before that time. He thinks the separation will not be the source of any personal alienation between the parties, and renders Mr. Webster the homage due to a great statesman. (Then why notcertain him where he is?)

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

For some days past we have had rumours of a treaty being in progress here between certain "high contracting powers" in the political world, which are, that a certain distinguished Senator—perhaps it would be *right* if I should name him—acting on behalf of himself and other Loco-focos, apprehending that Mr. Calhoun is getting the vantage ground, or weather-gage of Mr. Van Buren, and desirous, moreover, of returning to those elysian fields of "spoils," of which they have such pleasant recollections of plenty and enjoyment, has proposed to the Captain a treaty offensive and defensive, upon something like the following basis.

1st. The removal of some two or three members of the Cabinet, and the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Marcy, and perhaps one other person, in their places.

2d. The removal of the Whigs from office, and the appointment of Loco-focos—true and faithful.

3d. The Captain to *veto* the Tariff bill, should it pass with a clause saving the distribution Act.

4th. In case Mr. Calhoun shall be found to be too strong for Van Buren, the Captain to be nominated as President, and Mr. Wright, or some other *good* man, as Vice President. The Captain, however, does not understand that there is any "in case" or contingency in the matter, but the other party has a mental reservation on this point.

To this protocol both "the high contracting powers," says rumor, agree. But before it shall become binding on the Captain, he is to be satisfied that the Senate can be so far managed, or secured, as to insure the confirmation of nominations made in fulfilment of the above treaty convention or copartnership, because unless this can be accomplished the whole plan is frustrated, and neither of "the high contracting powers" will be able to perform their respective engagements, and both would be precisely in the condition of the negro who went to hear "Massa Whitfield" preach, and did not find out his mistake till he had rolled himself all over in the cow yard, "all for nossin."

I give you the above as a *rumor*:—how much truth there may be in it, I cannot precisely tell; but it is very far from being without foundation; preliminary discussions and negotiations, I have no doubt, have been going on; what they may come to or end in, "we shall see."

Henry Clay in Kentucky.—We copy from the *Tribune* a glowing account—the only one we have seen—of the great *barbacue* given by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, to Henry Clay.

At no time since the war, has Mr. Clay in our judgment, stood so favorably before the nation as now. Faithful and fearless, when others were timid or false—disregarding obloquy and pursuing the right wherever it led and at whatever personal inconvenience, he stands before the Whigs of the United States as *the man* who never despaired of their principles, nor truckled to expediency. He could not command success, but he has deserved it, and in retiring from the public councils, when he could no longer hope to advance great public measures, he has not ceased to be the object of affection and of HOPE to the true, great, and resolute, though betrayed Whig party.—*N. Y. Amer.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James H. Stirman, Register of the Land Office for the district of lands subject to sale at Fayetteville, in the State of Arkansas, vice Mountford Stokes, who did not qualify.

The Crops.—We regret to learn the total ruin of the Wheat crops, and great damage to the Corn crops of this section of North Carolina, occasioned by the continued and tremendous rains which have visited us, without cessation, for the last fortnight. The wind prevailed at S. E. with high tides; the swamps were all filled to overflowing, and the whole surface of the earth was completely inundated. The hopes of our farmers, which but a few weeks ago were most flattering and delightful in the promise of a rich reward tor their labors, are blasted and gone, and with the hard times of the country and the low prices of produce, we have cause of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

Elizabeth City Advertiser.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL AT THE WEST.

The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 27th ultimo, published at Van Buren, in that State, gives the following account of the recent great meeting of the Indian tribes:

"The meeting of the grand council at the Deep Fork of the North Fork, Canadian, composed of Upper and Lower Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Caddoes, Delawares, Shawanees, Quapaws, Senecas, Pawnees, Osages, Kickapoos, Witchetaws, Kichees, Piankeshaws, Towockennys, and Saterhutkeys, or whitemen.

"The Cherokees were not represented, although a few were present. The council, it will be seen, was formed of the delegates of the wild Western tribes, as well as of their more civilized brethren residing near us. The gathering commenced on about the 11th of May, four days previous to the appointed time. The encampment presented a busy and curious scene; here, the wild prairie Indians were settled around their fires, or strolling about, displaying all the peculiar habits and manners and dress of their different tribes; there, rested a portion of the red men, in a slight degree removed from the savageness of the wilder tribes, presenting the spectacle of ignorance struggling with light in the first stages of its appearance; yonder, gravely reposed the tribes who may comparatively be termed civilized, but who yet retain many of their wild customs and vestiges of their former ignorance and savage state.

"The encampment was some two miles in circumference, that space being filled with fires, temporal tenements, and persons of the lodgers; and the woods and prairies, for three or four miles, were crowded by horses 'hobbled,' and feeding upon the rich succulent herbage. Indeed, the circumjacent region sustains vegetation of the most luxuriant and even rank growth. There probably were present during this council twenty-five hundred persons, who consumed in that time, twenty thousand lbs. of beef, ten barrels of flour, and meal in proportion.—Their average height and weight were five feet nine inches, and one hundred and fifty pounds.

"On Wednesday the council met; the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Caddoes sitting in front of the Creek chiefs, whose post was in the centre of an outer side of the council house. There were a vast concourse in the imperturbable gravity and decorum belonging rightly to an Indian council. The civilized tribes now rose *en masse*, and, passing behind the chiefs' seat, formed in single file, headed by Gen. Rolly McIntosh, who was followed by Gen. Taylor, U. S. Army, Captain Armstrong, superintendent Indian Affairs, Colonel Logan, Creek agent, Captain Bliss, U. S. A., Mr. McGee, Seminole agent, James L. Alexander, clerk to the Upper Creeks, and W. G. Jacobs, clerk to the Lower Creeks, and ourself; these, coming round on to the opposite side, gave to the other tribes a general shaking of the hands, bestowing on each individual but a single shake. After them came the Shawanees and Delawares, in like manner going round and shaking hands. When these two tribes had thus paid their salutation, Gen. Chilley McIntosh rose and welcomed his white brethren.

"Concluding, Gen. Rolly McIntosh announced to the white delegation they were now ready to hear whatever they had to say. Thus invited, Captain Armstrong, General Taylor, and Col. Logan rose and addressed them in order, through their interpreter, Benj. Marshall.

"The immediate reference of this council is simply a regulation of mutual intercourse with the different tribes, and in its survey grasps the subject of stolen property. An amusing mistake on the part of the Osages led them to dupe themselves most egregiously. They supposed the council was called for the purpose of a general delivery of stolen property, chiefly horses; and, in this belief, they brought quite a number of horses they had stolen, and delivered them up, expecting the same courtesy to be extended to themselves—*but they were badly bitten.* Possibly, they will hereafter forswear the rule that *honesty* is the *best* policy.'

"In conclusion, we remark that the council was one of peace; no brawl, no disturbance disgraced its acts. Surely, such good deportment augurs a brighter day for the poor trodden-under-foot Indian. A star may be rising, whose soft influential light may yet lead them to happy knowledge and prosperous condition."

A Tippecanoe Beauty.—We yesterday saw a letter from Dayton, Ohio, from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Van Buren remained here only one day. In the evening he visited the house of a prominent Loco Foco. Many ladies was present. One of them, on being presented, took the liberty of kissing the Ex-President. He remarked that such an act, he supposed, should be regarded as a signal to him to kiss all the girls, which he proceeded to do forthwith. On approaching one of them, however, a beautiful creature, she very archly and significantly drew back, and said—"No, no, Matty—I have sung too many Tippecanoe songs. The experiment must stop here." This ended the kissing business for the evening."

Philad. Inquirer.

Running to Texas is now called *footing an account.*

$3,304 31.

These ominous figures, like the hand-writing on the wall, carry consternation to the breasts of the political *Belshazzars* of the day; and despite all their efforts at prevarication and concealment, "murder will out." The fact that *Louis D. Henry*, the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor, had the draft given him by Government, protested for non-payment, in Specie, and then sold the same for a high premium, will stick to him like the Shirt of Nessus. We have just read a letter from a gentleman, who was at the North with Mr. Henry, when he sold his protested Draft and pocketed the proceeds—a gentleman, who stands as high as any man in North-Carolina. But it is useless to talk about evidence, when Mr. Henry himself admitted it in his Fayetteville Speech.

Raleigh Register.

Our Whig Governor.—Gov. Morehead left this City on Tuesday afternoon last, on a visit to the Western Counties, and with the determination of addressing his fellow citizens as frequently as circumstances will permit. Go where he may, he will be received with open arms, for he is, every where, honored and respected. Every son of North Carolina may well feel proud of him. His dignity of character, his talents, his honesty, his Republican manners, all fit him for the high station he holds. And on the 4th of August next, the people will give him a noble proof of their respect.

Raleigh Register.

Our Candidate.—The apathy which has existed among the Whigs, since Mr. Tyler's defection, has almost entirely vanished. And what has produced so gratifying a change? The nomination of Henry Clay. The Whigs have now an avowed Candidate, in whose favor there has been a concentration of public sentiment rapid beyond parallel.—*Raleigh Register.*

STICK A PIN THERE.

In 1833, the Loco Foco leaders in our Legislature, who have now so much to say about 'British Bankers,' proposed actually to borrow THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in Europe, to establish a Bank of the State! Start not, reader! The fact is so, and can be established beyond cavil. Mr. Charles Fisher, now an acknowledged and petted leader of the party, was Chairman of the Committee, and made a Report containing this recommendation, accompanied by a bill to carry it into effect. We find, on reference to the Journal, that this Bill was postponed indefinitely, on motion of Mr. Graham, our present Senator in Congress; and it will be seen from the list of Nays which we subjoin (that is *against* postponement, and, consequently, *for* the bill,) that the Loco Focos voted almost in solid column for making a Bank founded on British Capital. Oh! consistency, what a jewel thou art!

FROM THE R. C. JOURNAL.

"The House now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina, the question being on the motion of Mr. Graham to postpone the bill indefinitely. This question was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 73—Nays 54.

"Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. *Allison, Atower, Bynum, Clement, Cotton, Cromwell, Daniel, Dawson, Edmonston, Fisher, Fosche, Gillespie, Grady,* Guthrie, *Guinn,* Hammond, *Hargrove, Hawkins,* Henry, J. Hooton, W. Horton, *Ivion, Joyner, R. Jones,* Kittrell, Ledford, Leffers, Leonard, Lilly, Locke, Mallory, Monk, *Montgomery,* Mullen, Murray, *McNeill, Peoples, Potts, Relfe,* Seawell, Settle, *Sloan,* Smallwood, *Smith, Stallard, Tatham, Thomas, Thompson,* Tillett, *Wadsworth, Williams,* Wilson, Wiseman, *Zeglar.*"

We have inserted in *italics*, the names of those known to be Loco Focos, though there are several, not *italicised*, who may also belong to that class of politicians, but we have not the means of ascertaining.

Our object in this Paragraph, is to show to the reader, who are the real advocates of "gambling State debts," irredeemable paper money, &c. and also to impress upon his mind this fact, VIZ: IF LOCO FOCO COUNSELS HAD PREVAILED AT THAT DAY, THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA WOULD BE NOW PAYING INTEREST TO "British Bankers," ON THREE MILLIONS OF PUBLIC DEBT!

An Enquiry.—The account of a meeting near Asheville, Buncombe county, which turns out to be a hoax, had all the appearance of being genuine. It has the signature of Solomon Morrison. Will any one inform us if there is such a person about there!

Raleigh Standard.

Certainly, sir: There is a person about here, who is, by his brother *darkies* called *Solomon Morrison.* A very quiet, orderly, well-disposed negro, belonging to Mrs. Morrison, of this place. We should however rather doubt his being the author of the letter in question. Friend—you have been wofully hoaxed; by whom we have no idea, but your zeal to keep up the sinking spirits of your party, has led you to a hasty publication of a letter written, we make no doubt, on purpose to deceive you. We disapprove the act, let the author be who he may, and we also disapprove the practice into which too many of the editorial fraternity have fallen, of publishing letters purporting to involve facts, without knowing more of the source from whence they emanated, or the truth of their contents.

Highland Messenger.

"No changes ha!"—*Raleigh Standard.* None, that we have heard of, in this region; that is, in your favor—excepting always, the renowned orators of Chunn's Cove.—*Highland Messenger.*

The Clay Festival.—At this *great* Jubilee, the following Toast was drank as a Volunteer:

North Carolina.—Her political forecast has put the ball in motion, and may her zealous patriotism keep it steadily moving.

The Harrisburg Reporter of the 17th inst. contains a notice of a Convention of the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania "who are friendly to the assertion of the claims of Pennsylvania and the election of the Hon. James Buchanan to the Presidency," to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th of January, 1843.

It is generally agreed now, that Esq. at the end of a man's name, in many instances, is like the quirk in a pig's tail—more for ornament than use.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Boston about 11 o'clock on the 18th inst. The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and we have both London and Liverpool papers to the morning of that day.

The British war-steamer *Rhodamanthus* arrived at Halifax on the 15th instant, with despatches for Lord Ashburton, and orders for the Warspite to proceed to the Mediterranean. The special messenger to Lord Ashburton came from Halifax in the Britannia, and it is rumored that his despatches are of importance.

Many more arrests have been made at Paris of persons supposed to be implicated in the late attempts upon the life of the King.

The British appear to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms had been forwarded to Bombay by way of Alexandria and Suez.

ATTEMPTS UPON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Another madman, or a monster without the excuse of madness, has attempted the assassination of the Sovereign of the British Empire. At six o'clock on Monday evening, as Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace, in an open barouche, with outriders, an assassin presented a pistol and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot on Constitution Hill from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusileer Guard. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears, unhappily, that he is an Englishman named John Francis, son of a scene-shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of age.

The Royal *cortege*, when the pistol was discharged, was fortunately proceeding at a rate rather more rapid than usual, and to that circumstance, it is supposed, Her Majesty, in a great measure, owes the preservation of her life, as Francis was seen by a police constable to take deliberate aim. The act had been noticed by Prince Albert, who sat on the right hand of his royal consort, and who immediately rose from his seat. He pointed out the miscreant to one of the outriders, when the royal servant got off his horse to assist in his apprehension, but, finding him secure in custody, again followed his royal carriage.

A respectable woman states that just before the attempt she heard the prisoner say to another man in a flannel jacket, "The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor fellows have to work so hard."

The barrel of the pistol was quite warm when taken from the prisoner. Of course, at present, there cannot be any evidence as to whether it was loaded with balls or slugs, but the impression is, that it was loaded with a ball.

It appears that an attempt also had been made upon Her Majesty's life on Sunday. A Mr. Pearson states that, on Sunday, about two o'clock, while walking in St. James's Park, he saw the carriage, containing Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, approaching from the Chapel Royal, and when near the little gate leading out of the drive into the Greek park, he saw a young man, who was standing near him, with his back to the rails, pull a pistol out of his breast, and, as the Queen's carriage passed, present at it, but whether he pulled the trigger he could not tell.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The Indian overland mail, arrived at Marseilles, brings an account of the fall of Ghizni. The place capitulated and surrendered on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul.

On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khiper pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

A rumor prevailed that Akbar Khan had been badly wounded.

Gen. Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Candahar, but Gen. England had not joined him. It is reported that Shah Shoojah had been poisoned.

There is no news from China.

Cotton was a shade better; sales large, imports also very large; and a greater stock on hand than ever before known. Uplands 3⅞ to 6⅛. (equal to 7 to 12 cents.)

The Salisbury Convention and Mr. Calhoun.—We believe it was generally expected that the late Loco Foco Convention at Salisbury in this State would make a nomination for the Presidency, and that the nominee would be Mr. Calhoun. The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian in an article apologetic for the non-action of the convention in the case says, "it was thought premature to make a nomination for the Presidency at this time," but it declares that "the Convention was almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Calhoun," and it adds, "it is certain that he is almost the unanimous choice of the Democracy of North Carolina for President."

Now was there not another, and more weighty reason, than the thought of prematurity? Did not Judge Strange with eight or nine other prominent "Democrats," declare if the nomination of Mr. Calhoun should be made they would secede from the party?

Wilmington Chronicle.

Amos Kendall's Newspaper at Washington, has been discontinued for want of support.

It has been remarked as a singular coincidence in the death of the "great and good Washington," that he died in the *last* hour, in the *last* day of the week, in the *last* month in the year, and in the *last* year of the century, viz: Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December, 1799.

Ashes on Cotton.—S. W. Cole, Esq. of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, in a letter to the Editors of the "Albany Cultivator," says:

"The best manure we have for Cotton is ashes—My mode of putting it on is this: I run a scutter furrow, then from a basket or box scatter about 35 bushels per acre in the furrow thus opened, and then with a dagon make the Cotton ridge. I tried ashes and Cotton seed as a manure last year, in the same field, and used the same quantity of each. The ashes made far the best Cotton; it took an early start, looked green and fresh, whilst that planted on the ground manured with Cotton seed, looked yellow a long time, and never recovered the check it received at first coming up.

Michigan Poetry.—The following lines were appended to a call for a meeting "to take into consideration the propriety of repairing" some six or eight miles of the Corduroy turnpike, somewhere in Michigan:

"For now it is not passable
Not even jackassable;
And those who would travel it
Should turn out and gravel it.'

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention of Delegates held at Stewartsville, Richmond county, on Monday the 20th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for the District composed of Richmond and Robeson Counties, John Purcell, Jr. was appointed President, and J. W. Covington Secretary.

The Chair explained the object of the Convention in a brief and appropriate address.

The following Delegates were present, viz:—

Richmond—James P. Leak, Duncan McLaurin, J. W. Covington, John C. Graham, Dan'l McNeill, Alex'r Malloy, Arch'd McNair.

Robeson—John Drake, Peter McEachin, Dr. Edmund McQueen, John Purcell, Jr., Hector McNeill, Dr. Warren Alford.

On motion of Dr. McQueen, Gen'l ALFRED DOCKERY of Richmond was unanimously chosen to be the Whig Candidate for the Senate. Whereupon, on motion of Duncan McLaurin, Esq., a Committee, consisting of John Drake, Esq., Dr. Edmund McQueen, Dr. Warren Alford, Alex'r Malloy, Daniel McNeill, and James P. Leak, were appointed to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

On motion,

Resolved, That Gen. Alfred Dockery be requested to visit the different Precincts in the Counties of Robeson and Richmond, and to address the people for the purpose of promoting the Whig cause.

On motion of Dr. Alford,

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the administration of our able and efficient Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, and that we will, by all honorable means, promote his re-election.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to invite Gov. Morehead to visit this Senatorial District, viz: Dan'l McNeill, James P. Leak, Dr. Edmund McQueen, and Dr. Warren Alford. On motion of Dr. McQueen, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

On motion of Dr. McQueen, the proceedings of this Convention were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and other Whig papers.

On motion of Dr. Warren Alford, thanks were voted to the President and Secretary, for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

Then the Convention adjourned.

JOHN PURCELL, Jr., *Pres't.*
J. W. COVINGTON, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: At a meeting of the Fayetteville Rifle Corps, held on the 14th June, the following persons were elected officers of the Company:—

WM. H. BRYAN,	Captain.
JAS. S. DUNN,	1st Lieutenant.
AVON E. HALL,	2d do.
JNO. M. ROSE,	3d do.
EDWARD S. HOOMS,	Ensign.

D. R. BELL, O. S.

June 29, 1842.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: SIR—In your paper of the 15th inst. I gave the following notice:—

"*In Bankruptcy.*—To the numerous inquiries of Petitioners to know when their respective cases will be heard, I answer, my operations are suspended in two cases carried up from Wilmington to the U. S. Circuit Court, and which are now in the hands of Judge Daniel, at Richmond, awaiting his decision. The one to test the validity of my proceedings in Chancery generally; the other, whether I was not proceed at Chambers even to the final decree. So soon as I am informed of the result, I shall make it known, and act accordingly. But I learn with regret that my brother Judge has been seriously sick,—this accounts for the delay."

The letters addressed to me on this subject I answered individually, until the task became so burdensome that I found it necessary to resort to the public press to give one general answer. I was on the point several times of writing to the Judge to know why in I might expect his decision; but upon reflection, I thought it might manifest some impatience on my part, and be considered indelicate on the circumstance of his indisposition. Hence the public address. And, lest such neglect or inattention should be imputed to the Judge, I authorized stated what I verily believed to be the cause of the delay—a dispensation of Providence,—which was of course beyond his control.

The transcripts of record were asked for at the Circuit Court,—the Clerk said they had not come to his hands; he was then instructed to forward them immediately upon their arrival, to Judge Daniel at Richmond; and it was agreed that the counsel should send their notes and arguments also in the cases.

Judge Daniel, seeing my publication, has very properly addressed me a letter, in which he says that since leaving Raleigh he has received neither records, nor notes, nor arguments of counsel, nor has he seen or heard a word in reference to the cases in bankruptcy; and that although he had been very sick, yet his health was so restored as to enable him to share in the labors of the Court in Richmond—and that even before the commencement of the Circuit Court there, the cases sent up from Wilmington might have been disposed of had they been in his possession.

Now I do not believe that any one imputes the slightest blame or inattention to the Judge in this business; yet to quiet all unpleasant apprehension on this score—and especially as the mistake arose from my misapprehension of the fact, it is but just and proper that I should assume the responsibility, as I do, and take the blame to myself, if any there be, in the publication alluded to. But in justification to myself, I must state the facts from which I drew the conclusion that the cases were in the hands of Judge Daniel. Upon my return from the Circuit Court, I wrote to Wilmington to know why the records had not been sent up. The Clerk of the District Court promptly replied that he had sent them by mail to the Clerk of the Circuit Court a days previous to the sitting of the Circuit Court, thereupon addressed a note to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, stating that fact, and urging him to transmit the records forthwith to Judge Daniel, they had arrived,—if they had not, then to advise the Clerk of the District Court of the fact, and he would send him duplicates. Since then I had heard nothing on the subject, from Raleigh, when I made the publication—nor have I yet heard any thing. I therefore inferred, and fairly as I thought, that the papers were in the hands of the Judge.

Now there is a failure somewhere; and it is to be regretted that the bankrupt proceedings are delayed to the great injury of suffering petitioners.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, June 24, 1842.

"Fine words butter no parsnips," is a trite and somewhat musty Proverb. The "Standard" says "that the Democrats have nothing that they would conceal, if they could." This is all mighty fine upon paper, but is it true? Dare the "Standard" to name what Candidate it will support for the Presidency? We challenge its Editor to do so. We call upon him to state what financial plan he goes for? If he will not answer, then the assertion that the Democrats have nothing to conceal, will pass for what it is worth—mere flummery.

Raleigh Register.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE DAY OF ELECTION.—Our readers are reminded, that under the law of the last Legislature, the Election in this State is to be held in every County on the same day, and that day is the first Thursday of August,—falling this year on the 4th day of August.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN FAVOR OF HENRY CLAY.—In our last we noticed the nomination of Mr. Clay by the State Convention of the Whigs of Georgia, and the great Festival given to him at his own home, which called out from 15 to 20,000 of the people of Kentucky and Ohio.

This week we have the pleasure to record an immense meeting in the City of New York, called for the purpose of making a formal nomination of the great Statesman. Also a great meeting in the open air at Philadelphia, and another at Columbus, the Seat of Government of Ohio, at both of which, in their own emphatic language, "the sword was drawn, and the scabbard thrown away." They have determined, as all good Whigs have done or will do, to support HENRY CLAY for the Presidency. Seldom only. They will have no compromise, no National Convention. They fight for Victory under that banner only.

The meeting in New York is the great sign. The friends of Gen. Scott, who were strong enough in the Harrisburg Convention to give him the vote of the State, have united with the Whigs for Clay. They go heart and hand for the great, persecuted, splendid Patriot of the West.

The meeting was advertised for National Hall, but in consequence of the immense concourse, it was necessary to organize two meetings, one in the Hall, and the other in the street by moonlight. In the Hall, Stephen Whitney presided, with 35 Vice Presidents and 8 Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Blunt, Hall, Gen. Root, Ullman, and others. Letters were read from Judge Berrien, Mr. Talliaferro, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Botts, and others. The elegant report and resolutions adopted by both meetings will be found in this paper. We advise every Whig to treat himself with their perusal.

The meeting out of doors, like that within, was full of enthusiasm at the prospect of once more having a great head under whom the Whigs can rally.

RHODE ISLAND.—There is more trouble brewing in this little State. At Chepacket, the suffrage party have collected six pieces of Cannon, and squads of sentinels are hanging about there, very greatly to the alarm of the people of that little town. An attempt was made to take off the artillery guns at Woonsocket, three pieces were carried off from Providence in the night, and a large quantity of powder has been stolen from a store in Providence.

It is reported that Dorr is about to return, and it is reported that a general movement is on foot, which will be apt to result in bloodshed.

LATER.—OPEN REBELLION!—Dorr has returned to Rhode Island, it is believed, with a gang of desperadoes.

On last Wednesday night, four persons were waylaid on the high way, by a parcel of armed ruffians near Chepacket. They were abused as "damned Tyler Whigs," their hands bound behind them, and marched on foot to Woonsocket, about 12 miles, with a guard of 30 men, being occasionally pricked with bayonets by the way. There they were confined in a barn, until morning, when they were liberated by the intercession of one of Dorr's party.

Another attempt to stop two men was made on Sunday evening near Woonsocket, but was frustrated by the exhibition of pistols.

The officers, picked up by Dorr in the streets of New York, ready for any adventure, were openly known about the streets of Woonsocket, making every preparation for overturning the Government of a State of which they are not even citizens.

A terrible state of excitement was produced at Providence by these things. The people were aroused, and we may look daily for some awful event. Let us hope it may end bloodlessly, and that the strength-ening of pulling down, our institutions. The rioters must be put down, effectually, or there is no stable government.

RUMORS.—Nearly all persons who write from Washington of late, concur in opinion, that there is to be a *dissolution of the Tyler Cabinet*, and *a coalition of the Van Buren portion of the Locos with Judge Tyler and his squad*. Webster, Forsyth and Spencer, are to retire, (whether of their own accord or not, is not known,) and Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, and Gov. Marcy of New York, with Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, are named as their successors. The two first, our readers are aware, are full blooded Van Buren Locos. The last is a Tyler man.

Under such an Administration as will thus be formed, it is expected that Wright, Buchanan, and the rest of the friends of Van Buren, will arrange themselves, to the great detriment of Mr. Calhoun and to the equally great advantage of the Whigs, who will no longer be subject to the reproach, (long and unjust,) of being accountable for the doings of the Administration. The Whigs will have reason to rejoice at the result, so far as the success of Mr. Clay is to be affected. They long ago lost all faith in Mr. Tyler, and the sooner he takes up with their opponents the better.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We observe that Thos. L. Hybart, Esq. is to read the Declaration, and Jno. D. Cameron, Esq. to deliver the Oration, on the approaching Anniversary. The use of the Presbyterian Church has been obtained for the occasion, and the procession, &c. are as usual.

DUEL.—A Duel was fought on Saturday last, on the Pennsylvania and Delaware line, between Mr. Marshall, of the House, and Col. Webb, of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. At the second fire Webb was shot in the leg, below the knee. Wound not dangerous, but very painful. Marshall escaped unhurt, and came to Washington in the cars.

500 sheep were *frozen to death* in the State of New York during the cold spell in the second week of this month.

WHEAT CROP.—The Virginia papers represent the Wheat crop as one-third destroyed by the rust.

GOV. MOREHEAD USED UP!—In the last Carolinian we find a most laughable account of the doings at Shepperd's in Moore county, on the 10th inst. from which the writer intends the public to understand that Gov. Morehead was dreadfully worsted in an encounter with one "*Col.* David Reid of Fayetteville." This account of "Col." Reid's "triumphant reply" appears, from its date—"Haywood, June 12th,"—to have been written on *Sunday*—a day which this Major Longbow might have employed to better purpose than propagating the falsehoods which we proceed to expose. (As to the "Col's." triumph we shall not dispute about that.)

The writer represents "Col." Reid as admitting that Mr. Henry and other leading Democrats were in favor of loaning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road $500 000 in 1838, but as contending that they required it to be loaned, "if at all, on *good security*," whereas, said "Col." Reid, Gov. Morehead "by his influence secured the passage of a loan bill two years after when the Company was *notoriously bankrupt*, to this very same Company for $300,000 *without any security whatever!!!*"

We propose to enlighten this admirer of "Col." Reid, by refreshing his recollection of these matters.

It is not true, to begin, that Mr. Henry said a word about "good security," or any other security, in the resolution which he and his associates, Saunders and others, presented to the Legislature, recommending this loan of $500,000. We have not a copy of the report, but we doubt whether that, any more than the resolutions, had a word about "good security."

It is true that the Legislature of 1838-9 did require security, and that *the identical security required was given!* What was it? Nothing less than a mortgage of the entire real and personal property of the Company, Rail Road and all! and of so much of the profits as should be sufficient to meet the annual interest of the debt, with an acknowledgment of the personal responsibility of the stockholders for any deficiency in all these to pay the debt. Could Shylock have asked for more? The Company had no pound of flesh to pawn, but they were required to pawn all they had under Heaven.

Now "Col." Reid himself voted for this loan of $500,000! (not *fifty* thousand dollars as he told the people in one of his stump speeches in 1840.) The Journal of the House of Commons shows that he voted for it. Let the people remember, that this railer at others for squandering the people's money on bankrupt corporations, himself voted for the first measure of the kind.

But "Col." Reid said that Gov. Morehead secured the passage of the Loan of 1840-41, for $300,000, "*without any security whatever*." If Col. Reid said this, he said what he knew to be untrue. What says the law? See the 6th to the 9th sections of the 51st chapter of the laws of 1840-41, pages 88 to 90, and you will find that before any of the bonds were to be delivered to the Company, a sufficient bond for $500,000 was to be executed by the stockholders or other persons, to secure the State against any loss by the $500,000 loan of 1838-9, and then a mortgage of the whole Road, and all real and personal property of the Company, was to be made to secure the new loan of $300,000; with a mortgage of the profits to secure the interest of the debt.

So it seems that to secure $300,000, the State took in 1841 the same security, only greatly improved, which "Col." Reid thought good for $500,000 in 1839! And yet now he says that this was "*no security whatever!*"

If "Col." Reid goes on in such a course as this, well may his eulogist say of him, "it requires little of my gift of prophecy to foresee the *lofty position* he is destined at no distant day to occupy." Such things have happened before now, from smaller beginnings than this of "Col." Reid's.

The motive which induced Gov. Morehead, a few days after his inauguration, to recommend the last loan, is fully stated in his Message, viz: that without it, the Stockholders would at once abandon the Road to the State. The Governor well knew that the State could not manage the Road; that to put it up for sale, it would not pay the $500,000 already loaned by "Col." Reid and those who voted with him, and the State would immediately have to pay the interest of the debt. He thought it better that the State should loan its credit for $300 000 more, and let the individuals manage the Road, with the strong hope of making it eventually profitable; and by so doing he got $500 000 more of security than the State had before. The Legislature thought so likewise. If there was any fault, it was in loaning the first $500,000, which Henry recommended and Reid voted for.

It is related of an eminent Lawyer who formerly flourished at the Fayetteville bar, that he once dozed whilst a tyro was delivering his argument in a case before the Court. At the close of the speech the old gentleman was roused, and commenced his reply by recapitulating the arguments which he was about to reply to. The young gentleman interrupted him, and protested that "he had used no such arguments." "Then sir, (replied Mr. H.) you ought to have used them, for they are better than any others you could have used."

We are reminded of this anecdote by the indignant declaration of the last Carolinian, that Mr. Henry did not write its articles which we attributed to him last week. If this be so, we would certainly advise Mr. Henry to write his own defence hereafter, instead of leaving it in the hands of one who commits such blunders as we exposed last week. We were led to the belief that Mr. Henry was the author by some peculiarities in the style, and by a recollection of his carefulness about his reputation when he got us to insert editorially his own explanation of his course in the Legislature of 1832.

We are sorry that Mr. Henry was not the author, for we do not like to waste words on the Carolinian; and yet we cannot let its misrepresentations of Gov. Morehead pass without correction.

The most prominent of these is where it says, that the Governor is "a debtor to the Banks by his own admission," and that he had said, that "the Banks might hold some of his drafts."

The Governor's speech was delivered on the 7th. On the next day we distinctly stated that he had carried consternation into the enemy's camp by replying to Mr. Henry's question, that "he did not owe any Bank one dollar, so far as he knew."

Did the Carolinian of the 11th deny this in its 3½ columns of matter, editorial and communicated, relating to the debate? No. So far from it, not a syllable was said of Mr. Henry's question or the Governor's answer, by itself or its correspondents, though a long article was devoted to an exposure of our alleged "perversions."

Well, but, (the reader may think,) surely the Carolinian of the 18th had found time to collect its thoughts, and pin the Governor down to his "admission" that he was indebted to the Banks? Not at all. On the contrary, that paper denied, with some appearance of indignation, that it had ever charged the Governor with being in debt to the Banks; it had only "asked the question," whether he was or not.

But suddenly, on the 25th, it breaks out with a flaming caption, that Gov. Morehead was "a debtor to the Banks by his own admission." Certainly it is a little too late in the day to get any one to believe this. One thing may be gathered from the above facts, viz: how long it takes the Carolinian to convince itself that that is *true* which it once knew to be otherwise.

Again: The Carolinian says, that in 1828 and 1832, when the Governor supported Jackson, Calhoun and Van Buren, they were all openly opposed to a U. S. Bank and to a protective Tariff! Let us see: Jackson voted for the protective Tariff of 1824, Van Buren voted for the protective Tariff of 1828, and Calhoun voted for the protective Tariff of 1816. Jackson uniformly admitted the constitutionality and usefulness of a Bank of the U. S. (not *the* Bank of the U. S.) in all his Messages up to and including the veto Message of 1832. Van Buren never had an opinion different from that of Jackson; and as for Calhoun, he himself said he was the father of the late U. S. Bank, and he most strenuously advocated the bill for its recharter which Jackson vetoed in 1832.

Once more: The Carolinian says, "it is well known that Gov. Morehead used to electioneer against a U. S. Bank and a Tariff." What a pity the Editor had not taken the stump on the 7th, for then he might have floored the Governor, if he "well knew" the above, for the Governor then stated that he had always been favorable to a U. S. Bank and to just such a Tariff as he now advocates—a Tariff which shall not admit foreigners to trade with us free, whilst we are excluded from trade with them: a Tariff which favors the employment of our own laborers and mechanics, even if we have to pay them a little more, in preference to employing the laborers and mechanics of Europe.

We did not apply the term "*dishonest*" to Mr. Henry's conduct in listing his real estate at $3,120, when the Assessors valued it at $7,732, and when he asked more even than the assessment for certain portions of it, (by which he evaded the payment of his proper amount of taxes.) The Carolinian has, however, so characterized it, and we shall not complain of it.

But in defence of Mr. Henry, that paper says, that "the Bank of Cape Fear gave in a piece of property at $3 000, and the Board of valuation put it up to $3,500." This is true, but it is also true, that the Bank has frequently offered to sell that identical piece of property for $3,000, and has not been able to find a purchaser at that price.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES!—See the following articles, the first written *before* the meeting between Morehead and Henry, the second written *after* that event:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN OF MAY 7.

"Let Governor Morehead forget, and for the time necessary to canvass the re-election, neglect and disregard the duties incumbent upon his high official station, we will forgive him if he will but meet Mr. Henry—if he will only come up and face him in a fair discussion we will cheerfully abide the issue."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINIAN OF JUNE 25.

"He is now, whilst he is receiving from the people a salary of $2,000, to attend to their business at Raleigh, neglecting it, and out electioneering for his own interest—*the banks and his factories, or a Tariff.*"

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 20th, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. It required ten day's notice, and a vote of two-thirds, to introduce a bill similar to one already rejected at the same session. Mr. Benton had given the notice, but finding that he could not get the two-third's vote, he withdrew his bill.

The principal part of a long sitting was taken up in debate on the bill to provide for claims under an Indian Treaty, and the bill further to extend remedial justice in the U. S. Courts, (to provide for such cases as that of McLeod.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Preston, from the Military Committee, presented a report in relation to a reduction of the Army. The report proposes to abolish the offices of Superintendents of Armories; of Commissary of Purchases; of three Paymasters; and to bring the Army down to about 6,000 effective men.

Mr. Walker spoke at great length on the bill to extend remedial justice in the U. S. Courts.

On Wednesday, the Army Appropriation Bill was taken up, and a number of amendments, proposed by the Committee of Finance, were adopted. Among them, was one to increase the appropriation for Arsenals from $120,000 to $150,000. This amendment was offered with a view to a continuation of the work on the North Carolina and Arkansas Arsenals. It was supported by Messrs. Graham, Sevier, Evans, and Huntington, and opposed by Messrs. King and Crittenden. It was adopted, 19 to 12.

The bill was finally passed, and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On Thursday, the day was chiefly devoted to debate on the provisional Tariff bill, to extend the present Tariff till the 1st of August. Messrs. Evans, Woodbury, Huntington, Walker, White, Berrien, Archer, Wright, Rives, Tappan, Simmons, Crittenden, Linn, Choate, and others, took part in the debate, which continued till 6 o'clock, without a vote.

On Friday, the Provisional Tariff Bill was passed, 21 to 19, with an amendment, saving the Land Distribution, but suspending it till 1st August.

On Saturday, the Senate was engaged all day on a bill reported by Mr. Preston from the Military Committee, for the re-organization (reduction) of the Army.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, after the morning business, the Tariff or Revenue Bill, was taken up, and Messrs. Randolph, Hunt, Van Buren, Brockway, and Thompson of Indiana, each "fretted his hour" upon the stage.

On Tuesday, the same bill was further discussed by Messrs. Cowen, Kennedy of Ind., Fornance, and Steenrod. The question was then taken on Mr. Habersham's motion to substitute his bill for Mr. Fillmore's, and it was rejected, 85 to 37.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Saltonstall's bill; and Mr. Pickens took the floor, but on his motion the bill was laid over till to-morrow.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up, discussed, and ordered to a third reading.

On Wednesday, after some minor business, the Revenue bill again came up, and Messrs. Pickens, Snider, Hubbard, Cushing and Wise, spoke each his hour.

On Thursday, the Revenue bill was laid aside, for the purpose of taking up the amendments of the Senate to the Naval Appropriation Bill, which were discussed during the day without a decision.

On Friday, upwards of fifty private bills were acted on. After which the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were taken up and debated during the remainder of the day.

On Saturday, a scene of confusion, disgraceful to the House, ensued when the Senate's amendment to the Provisional Tariff Bill was taken up. It was, however, finally adopted, 104 to 96.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed the apportionment bill, and that he had filed his reasons for doing so in the State Department.

Mr. Adams said this message was a novelty in the history of this country. The Constitution required the President, if he approved a bill, to sign it, and not to accompany it with reasons. He spoke at great length on the dangerous precedent that might be thus set, and concluded by moving that the message be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

The debate was continued by Mr. Underwood, Mr. Wise, and others, until half-past five; when the House adjourned, without disposing of it.

The Western mail brings us news of the death of Brigadier General HENRY ATKINSON, of the Army of the United States; a brave and good man, and an excellent officer. He was a native of the State of North Carolina, aged about sixty years at the time of his death, having entered the Army with the rank of Captain, in July, 1808, and commanded a regiment of Infantry for the last eight and twenty years.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Raleigh Register publishes a statement of the appropriations for Furniture for the President's House, commencing with Jackson's first term, and ending with Harrison's. The aggregate is,—

For Jackson's two terms, (exclusive of sale of decayed Furniture, and appropriations for repair and improvement of grounds,)	$39,000
For Van Buren's one term, (besides old Furniture,)	$20,000
Also for repairs, for improvement of grounds, and for Furniture,	$14,430
For Harrison, in addition to old Furniture,	$6,000

The Register adds, "Even the last sum, so small in comparison with the $20.000 with which Mr. Van Buren, a widower, commenced house-keeping, that it seemed designed to reduce the venerable Harrison to a style of Log Cabin plainness, was voted, as will be seen from the date, by a Locofoco Congress. The Whigs, since they have obtained the ascendancy, have appropriated nothing for Furniture. The accuracy of our statement may be tested by looking to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills, of the foregoing dates, in the Acts of Congress, to be found in the Clerks' Offices of the several Counties. Those who saw nothing wrong in these expenditures of thousands of "the People's money," hoped to effect a political revolution in North Carolina, because of an outlay of $75 on the Government Lot in Raleigh. Had an individual in any other State offered such an insult to the understanding of our people, there is no man of any party, having the least regard for the land of his birth, but would have resented it as an indignity personal to himself. Let the people mark the authors of this attempt to deceive, and distrust them for the future."

Among the distinguished visiters at Washington, are Mr. Horseley Palmer, the Governor (or President) of the Bank of England, and Mr. Ricardo, an eminent English Banker. They have scarcely come to *lend* any of their money.

In the North Carolinian, a Loco Foco print at Fayetteville, which gives an account of the debate between Governor Morehead and Mr. Henry, the Editor refers *nine* times to Mr. Henry's sickness. Our readers can form some idea of how sick he must have been when he could speak three hours and ten minutes without stopping.

He is no doubt sick at heart:

O dear doctor can't you tell
What will make Mr. Henry well,
Sick of love* and like to die
Enough to make poor Bayne cry.

*In love with the Gubernatorial chair.
Charlotte Journal.

Among the passengers which sailed from Boston on Thursday last, in the Cunard steamer for Liverpool, was Major Geo. W. Whistler, late Engineer of the Massachusetts Western Railroad. Major W. goes out to fulfil the responsible appointment which has been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia, of superintending the construction of the great railroad between St. Petersburgh and Moscow. In giving up his office in the Massachusetts road he relinquished, we learn, a salary of $6000. His compensation in Russia is said to be three times that sum, besides liberal allowances otherwise.

Something new in the way of adventure.—We are informed that Callahan, who is now in Person jail for bigamy, attempted an escape a few days ago. He obtained the dress of a female who was admitted in to see him, was permitted to go out the door, and was in the act of mounting his horse, when it was discovered that the supposed lady had on boots, and was politely conducted back to prison. Boots did'nt *go it* that time.—*Oxford Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Merchant of this place, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Duncan Murchison, Esq.

In Guilford county, on Thursday evening the 16th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JOHN HOLT, of Orange county, to Miss SARAH JANE MEBANE, of Guilford.

DIED,

In this county, on the 3d inst., of dropsy of the brain, EFFIE, infant daughter of Alexander Graham, Esq. aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

On the 17th instant, at his residence in Granville county, Col. WILLIAM ROBARDS, in the 63d year of his age.

Near Galveston, Texas, on the 13th ult. of consumption, Mrs. LUCY JANE RUSSELL, wife of Mr. David Russell, and only daughter of the late Joseph Dickson, Esq., of Duplin county, N. C., aged 20 years.

At his residence in Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 28th ult., Gen. GEORGE HOOVER.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 28, Steamer Henrietta, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. for Hall & Johnson, John D Starr, T S Lutterloh, Cook & Co. E W Wilkings, John Crow, T J Curtis, C P Mallett, and Rockfish Company, of this place; and for J Butner, H Ball, and A Ray, of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 27, Steamer Henrietta, with Tobacco, Rags, and Domestics, for Cook & Co, J & J Kyle, Beaver Creek Co, E W Wilkings, C J & R M Orrell, H L Myrover, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVAL.

June 20.—Schr. Cassius from Bermuda.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Brig Rocket for Aux Cayes. 19.—Brig Belle for New York. 20.—Schrs. Norway for Providence, R. I., Schuylkill for Philadelphia.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

5 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES.
Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by COOK & CO.
June 29, 1842. 8-3w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,
Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.
H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.
Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 29.

Brandy, peach,	45		Lead, bar,	7 a 8	
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36		Mackerel,	none.	
Bacon,	6 a 6½		Molasses,	22 a 28	
Beeswax,	27 a 28		Oats,	40	
Butter,	12½ a 15		Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Nails, cut.	6 a	
Coffee,	11 a 12		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton,	5 a 8		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25		Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10	
Corn. (scarce)	75		Lump,	14	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	15 a 18	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	60 a 60	
Flour,	$6 a $7		Sack,	$2¼ a 2¼	
Feathers,	30 a 35		Tallow,	10 a 10½	
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10		Tin, box,	12½	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	$1 a $1 12	
Iron,	5 a 5½		Whiskey,	28 a 30	
Lard,	6 7		Wool,	15 a 20	
Lime,	$1½				

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr.yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25; Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains firm at 2¼—the same as at our last. It will probably come in freely on the present rise in the water courses. Tar is but moderately in demand at 1 05. It was sold a day or two ago two or three cents lower.

Lumber.—A sale of handsome quarter boards at $8 is the only transaction for the week.

Timber.—On Saturday last there were sales of prime timber at 4½ dollars. The article is dull.

Bacon.—Good hams are scarce and bring 7½ to 8 cents. Mixed lots bring 6¾. The article has advanced fully 1½ cent in the lb.

Lard.—It is worth about 6 cts. in barrels and 7 in kegs.

Corn.—There is none afloat to-day, but some expected hourly. The advance is well established among holders.

Rice.—This article is in but little demand, but holders are firm at 2¾ to 3 dls.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, in the water, at 8½. Sales of Shingles at $1.

CHERAW MARKET—June 21.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 37½; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Sales of Cotton at Charleston, 3 to 9½.

Cotton at New Orleans 4½ to 8½. Receipts for three days, only 288 bales. Total receipts 726,009 bales, against 800,761 to same date last year. Sugar 2 to 5½. Molasses 13 to 15. Tobacco 2 to 6. Flour 5 to 5 25. Bacon 1½ to 5½. Corn 34 to 38. Whiskey 15½ to 16.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 7, 1842, at the Market House, LOT AND DWELLING HOUSE on Hay Street, the lot is about 2 acres, the House is two stories, with double piazza in front, passage and 8 rooms, and all necessary out buildings.

Lot and three story Brick Store on Hay street joining G. McNeill's, the upper part finished for a residence.

Lot and Store on Hay street, occupied by J. H. Murphy.

One-third interest in the Tobacco Inspection Ware House.

Three vacant Lots in Belmont, viz: No. 8, joins Maj. McLean, and fronts on Morganton Road.

No. 9, near Academy Square, and joins Mrs. Lane's.

No. 2, one half of the lot opposite the above, and corner of Brook and Myrtle streets.

The plot of Belmont can be seen at the auction Store. Terms liberal, and at sale.

JAMES G. COOK.
JOHN H. COOK.
WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.
June 25, 1842. 8-ts

FEVER AND AGUE.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED
TONIC MIXTURE.

ROWAND'S Tonic Mixture, or Vegetable Febrifuge, a specific and lasting cure for Fever and Ague, Constitutional Debility, and Organic Exhaustions, with their kindred complaints;—so long, so extensively, and so successfully employed throughout the United States and elsewhere—has been essentially improved by the original inventor, (and now sole, entire and exclusive manufacturer again.) Dr. John R Rowand, after a residence of upwards of two years, during 1839 and 1840, upon the banks of the Mississippi, where he enjoyed the fullest advantages and opportunities for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the peculiar features which Disease presents in the Great Western Valley; and for applying, testing, and still further perfecting his peculiar method of treating that particular class of complaints, to which he has for upwards of fifteen years devoted his almost exclusive attention. Hence, the Improved Tonic Mixture is now equally well adapted to Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, and Tropical climates.

Now that the manufacture of this famous and universally sanctioned Remedy is again in the hands of the original proprietor, it may henceforth be depended upon for its full strength, genuineness and purity. Much has occurred during the recent absence of the author to lessen the extensive employment which this favourite remedy once enjoyed, and to permit the country to be overrun with spurious imitations, counterfeit substitutes, and loudly heralded new articles. But the True Article, under *its present name* of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, (none other will receive the sanction of the author,) shall be immediately re-supplied to every ague section of the country, and assume the high eminence and universal use it once commanded without a rival. The Tonic Mixture rests its claims to public confidence on years of trial and full contrast with every other mode of treating Fever and Ague, whether professional, domestic or otherwise—challenging a continuance of competition, and guaranteeing that 99 out of 100 cases will realise, under its due employment, more substantial benefit than can be derived from all other sources together. The common remedies, especially those met with in the western country, are apt to leave the wretched invalid with a *pale, sallow countenance*, and *emaciated frame*, *appetite voracious*, or *entirely wanting*, *swelled feet*, and *tumid bowels*, and *sensations* pervading the system, called by the wearied and hopeless sufferer "inward fever." These distressing symptoms continue for months, and sometimes years, terminating at length in incurable Dropsy, Consumption, Congestion, or other fatal disorders. Recovery under the use of the Improved Tonic Mixture, however, is perfect and complete, the *feelings becoming at once as cheerful and wholesome as in health; and relapses are no more likely to occur than in an attack of the disease in one who has never had the Ague before.*

To distinguish Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture from all others, and from counterfeits, imitations and substitutes, each bottle, in addition to being wrapped in the new envelope, and an extra covering, is now furnished with a label on which is my own written signature, which passes across the mouth, and must be destroyed in drawing the cork. Any one who will have the audacity to forge my signature will be liable to states prison. Orders should be transmitted directly to the only manufacturer and proprietor, DR. JOHN R. ROWAND, Graduate of Univ. of Penn., Office and Laboratory 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Counterfeiters Beware!! The utmost rigour of the law will be summarily enforced against every attempt at Imitation or Imposture.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS;

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

☞ The Carolinian will copy.

A Cape Fear Plantation,

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 9-tf

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, N. Carolina, eighteen miles south-west of Pittsborough—so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day; Five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants, half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Cold, shower, and warm baths prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.
June 16, 1842. 8-3w

$30 REWARD,

RANAWAY from this City on the 22d *ultimo*, a negro woman named HAGAR. Said woman was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about two weeks since. She is a dark mulatto, between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches in height. When spoken to, she generally holds her head down, and has a scar on one heel. She is intelligent, and may endeavor to pass as a free person, and may have procured papers for the purpose. The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid, on her being delivered to the Jailor of Wake County.

Raleigh, June 27. 8-5w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR JULY, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30,000 DOLLAR CAPITAL.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class I, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 9, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	1,995
1 Prize of	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	30 Prizes of	1 000
1 Prize of	3 500	50 Prizes of	250
1 Prize of	3,000	75 Prizes of	200
1 Prize of	2,500	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	32 50

35,000 DOLLARS! 12,000 DOLLARS!

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class I. for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, July 16th, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	35,000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	12,000	1 Prize of	1 600
1 Prize of	6,000	2 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	4,000	3 Prizes of	1,300
1 Prize of	3,387	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	2,000	100 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	1,900	100 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	1,800	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS!

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, July 23, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1 700
1 Prize of	5 000	1 Prize of	1 600
1 Prize of	3,255	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2,200	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	10 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	1,900	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	30 00

$25,000! $12,500!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va.,

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 5, 1842. 95tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.

Moses Myrick and others, *vs.* James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

6] A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles.
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.
May 3, 1842. 100-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville
February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DENNIS

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

John Martin and others vs. Joseph Gilbert and others

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Murdock Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Joshua Willet and wife Mahala, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of this honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

5] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash,* at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.
May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

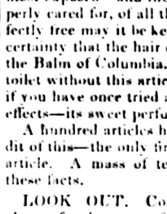
THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce.

Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 27.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in severe cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 9tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have seen among our children with unfailing success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and concretions of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to the certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application. The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE. 7tf
November 8, 1841.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office